

## Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



EXPERIMENT STATIONS

NOV 16 1935

EXPERIMENT STATION FILE

REPORT OF  
BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUBS IN  
THE CENTRAL STATES, 1934

Twenty Years of 4-H Club Accomplishment, 1914-34

By  
R. A. Turner  
Field Agent, Central States  
Division of Cooperative Extension

CONTENTS

	Page
I. Introduction.....	1
II. Supervision and personnel.....	1
Supervisory 4-H club staff in Central States (table 1).....	2
Changes in personnel (table 2).....	2
III. Enrollments and completions.....	3
Total enrollments and completions by States (table 3).....	3
Increase or decrease in enrollment by States (table 4).....	4
State rank, based on total enrollment by years (table 5).....	4
State rank, based on enrollments and completions (table 6)...	5
Percentage of increase in regional enrollment by years (table 7).....	5
IV. Supervisory methods employed.....	6
a. County plans of work.....	6
b. County conferences for local club leaders.....	7
V. 4-H club projects.....	8
Enrollments by projects (table 8).....	9
Relative rank of projects based on enrollment (table 9).....	9
VI. Public presentation of 4-H club work.....	11
a. Demonstration teams.....	11
b. Judging teams.....	11
c. Exhibits at fairs.....	12
VII. 4-H Club activities.....	12
a. Annual 4-H club weeks.....	12
b. 4-H club camps.....	12
c. Tours.....	13

DISTRIBUTION.--A copy of this circular has been sent to State extension directors, agricultural-college libraries and experiment-station libraries; and to each of the following persons in the Central States: Agricultural-college president, dean of agriculture, and of home economics; and State and assistant State leader, district and county agent in 4-H club work.

CONTENTS, continued

	Page
VII. 4-H Club activities, continued.....	12
d. 4-H club music.....	13
e. Radio programs.....	13
f. Growth or health activities.....	14
g. Community activities.....	14
h. Achievement days.....	15
VIII. Former 4-H club members attending college.....	15
Former 4-H club members enrolled in agriculture and home economics at agricultural colleges in Central States (table 10)	15
IX. State club leaders - 1912-34.....	16
X. Statistical summary.....	17
Regional totals of enrollment and completion by years (table 12)	17
Increase and percentage of increase in total enrollment by years (table 13).....	17
Percentage of boys and girls in total enrollment (table 14).....	18
Number and percentage of all members enrolled according to age, 1934 (table 15).....	18
Number and percentage of boys and girls enrolled according to age, 1934 (table 16).....	19
Number and percentage of all members enrolled according to years in club work, 1934 (table 17).....	19
Average number of 4-H club members enrolled per county exten- sion agent, 1934 (map 1).....	20
Ratio of 4-H club members enrolled in 1934 to total number of rural (farm and nonfarm) boys and girls 10 to 20 years of age (1930 Census) (map 2).....	21
4-H clubs, Central States. Total enrollment and completion, 1923-34 (graph 1).....	22
4-H clubs, Central States. Percentage of increase in enroll- ment by years, 1923-34 (graph 2).....	23
4-H clubs, Central States. Percentage of boys and girls in total enrollment, 1923-34 (graph 3).....	24
4-H clubs, Central States. Percentage of all members enrolled by age, 1930-34 (graph 4).....	25
4-H clubs, Central States. Percentage of members enrolled according to years in club work, 1930-34 (graph 5).....	26
4-H clubs, Central States, 1934. Number and percentage of members enrolled according to years in club (graph 6).....	27
4-H clubs, Central States, 1934. Percentage of members enrolled according to age (graph 7).....	28
4-H clubs, Central States, 1934. Percentage and sex of members enrolled according to age (graph 8).....	29

## I. INTRODUCTION

During the year 1934, boys' and girls' 4-H clubs were carried on cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture, the State agricultural college, and local forces, as an integral part of extension work in agriculture and home economics in each of the 13 States in the central region - Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

This report deals with the supervisory methods employed, and with the activities, achievements, and developments in the 4-H club program in the Central States for 1934. It also seeks to record certain significant information relating to 4-H clubs from the time of the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 through 1934 -- 20 years of 4-H club achievement.

Excerpts taken from the 1934 annual reports of the State club leaders representing the Central States appear throughout this report.

## II. SUPERVISION AND PERSONNEL

Records in this office show that on December 31, 1934, the supervisory staff for club work in the Central States consisted of:

- 15 State club leaders.
- 53 assistant State club leaders and district agents.
- 44 county club agents.

These figures represent an increase of 6 county club agents and a decrease of 1 assistant or district leader when compared to the number employed on December 31, 1933.

Illinois and Iowa designated a woman as in charge of girls' club work. Each is listed in the foregoing list of staff workers as a State club leader.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, and Michigan employed temporary county club agents who worked for less than the full year.

Assistant farm advisers, not cooperatively employed, supervised 4-H club work in some 15 counties in Illinois. In nearly every State emergency and assistant county agents, paid from Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds, gave considerable attention to the 4-H club program.

---

The statistical data in this circular were submitted by the Extension Studies and Teaching Section, Division of Cooperative Extension.

Table 1.-Supervisory 4-H Club Staff  
in Central States (As of Dec. 31, 1934)

State	Number of State leaders	Number of asst. State leaders or district agents	Number of county club agents	Number of counties in State
Illinois.....	2	4	3	102
Indiana.....	1	6	5	92
Iowa.....	2	4	1	99
Kansas.....	1	3	1	105
Kentucky.....	1	6	-	120
Michigan.....	1	8	9	83
Minnesota.....	1	5	2	87
Missouri.....	1	2	-	114
Nebraska.....	1	4	2	93
N. Dakota.....	1	1	-	53
Ohio.....	1	3	11	88
S. Dakota.....	1	4	3	69
Wisconsin.....	1	3	7	71
Total.....	15	53	44	1,176

No changes were made in the State club-leader personnel. Changes in the personnel of assistant State club leaders or district agents were made in 4 States as shown in table 2.

Table 2.- Changes in Personnel, State Club Staff

State	Name	Date appointed	Date terminated
Illinois.....	F. H. Mynard Mary Vanneman	July 23, 1934	October 1, 1934
Indiana.....	Lulu Whitaker	August 1, 1934	
North Dakota.	R. L. Olson	September 16, 1934	
South Dakota.	Elmer Bjerke Kenneth Anderson	October 23, 1934	October 20, 1934

In certain States the titles "State leader" and "district agent" are synonymous terms.



### III.-ENROLLMENTS AND COMPLETIONS

Total enrollment may be used as one measuring stick in 4-H club work. It is indicative of the volume of this phase of extension work.

During 1934 in the Central States, the total enrollment of different boys and girls in the 21,602 organized 4-H clubs was 321,371 comprising 130,907 boys and 190,464 girls, or 40.73 and 59.27 percent, respectively. This was an increase over 1933 enrollment of 3,984 or 1.26 percent.

Total enrollments and completions by States are shown in table 3.

Table 3.-Total Enrollments and Completions by States

State	No. of clubs	Enrollment			Completions			Percentage completing
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Illinois...	1,832	10,964	13,628	24,592	8,949	11,942	20,891	84.95
Indiana....	2,446	12,673	26,642	39,315	10,494	22,683	33,177	84.39
Iowa.....	1,592	9,955	13,171	23,126	8,361	11,069	19,430	84.02
Kansas.....	840	8,960	10,036	18,996	6,285	7,515	13,800	72.65
Kentucky...	1,107	10,329	13,320	23,649	8,119	10,221	18,340	77.55
Michigan...	2,926	11,699	15,674	27,373	9,265	13,211	22,476	82.11
Minnesota..	1,267	20,108	22,310	42,418	15,764	17,815	33,579	79.16
Missouri...	1,235	3,856	7,634	11,490	2,516	5,552	8,068	70.22
Nebraska...	1,726	5,143	9,168	14,311	3,627	7,000	10,627	74.26
N. Dakota..	530	1,406	3,764	5,170	963	2,777	3,740	72.34
Ohio.....	3,472	18,185	34,543	52,728	13,615	28,597	42,212	80.06
S. Dakota..	825	2,672	4,711	7,383	1,549	2,737	4,286	58.05
Wisconsin..	1,804	14,957	15,863	30,820	10,796	12,037	22,833	74.08
Total....	21,602	130,907	190,464	321,371	100,303	153,156	253,459	78.87
1933 total.	22,086	131,837	185,550	317,387	104,455	153,002	257,457	81.12

Of the 13 States, 4 reported increases and 9 decreases in enrollment. Increases varied from 271 in Indiana to 5,496 in Minnesota. Minnesota, with 14.88 percent and Ohio with 10.12 percent reported the largest percentage of increase. Decreases varied from 99 in North Dakota to 3,916 in Missouri. Missouri, with 25.42 percent and South Dakota with 5.53 percent reported the largest percentage of decrease.

It is worthy of note that there was an increase of 4,914 girls and a decrease of 930 boys in the total enrollment.

Table 4.-Increase or Decrease in Enrollment by States

State	1934 enrollment	Gain or loss	Percentage of gain or loss
Illinois.....	24,592	- 653	2.59 loss
Indiana.....	39,315	+ 271	.69 gain
Iowa.....	23,126	+ 782	3.50 gain
Kansas.....	18,996	- 356	1.84 loss
Kentucky.....	23,649	-1,081	4.37 loss
Michigan.....	27,373	- 388	1.40 loss
Minnesota.....	42,418	+5,496	14.88 gain
Missouri.....	11,490	-3,916	25.42 loss
Nebraska.....	14,311	- 274	1.88 loss
North Dakota.....	5,170	- 99	1.88 loss
Ohio.....	52,728	+4,848	10.12 gain
South Dakota.....	7,383	- 432	5.53 loss
Wisconsin.....	30,820	- 214	.69 loss
Total.....	321,371	+3,984	1.26 gain

Table 5.-State Rank, Based on Total Enrollment by Years

State	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Illinois.....	6	7	6	7	6	8	10	8	8	9	9
Indiana.....	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	6	7	6	6
Iowa.....	8	8	7	6	7	7	5	4	5	5	3
Kansas.....	9	9	9	9	9	11	8	10	10	10	12
Kentucky.....	7	6	8	8	8	6	7	7	6	4	4
Michigan.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	3	7	5
Minnesota.....	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	7
Missouri.....	11	10	11	11	11	9	9	9	9	8	8
Nebraska.....	10	11	10	10	10	10	11	11	12	9	10
North Dakota.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Ohio.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
South Dakota.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	11
Wisconsin.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	1

The total number of club members who successfully completed their work may also be used as a measuring stick. It indicates the effectiveness of extension teaching with boys and girls. At the end of 1934 a total of 253,459 different boys and girls were reported as having completed their work - 100,303 boys and 153,156 girls, or 39.57 and 60.43 percent, respectively.

The percentage of completions for the region was 78.87 percent as compared with 81.12 percent in 1933. In view of the general agricultural situation, this was a very creditable accomplishment. For each of the last 12 years the percentage of completions in the Central States has been higher



than that for the United States. Prior to 1934, with the exception of 1927, the annual percentage of completions in this region has exceeded that of each previous year. The 1932 percentage of 81.33 was the highest record for any region since the present method of tabulating was established in 1923.

Table 6.-State Rank, Based on Enrollments and Completions

State	Total enrollment	Rank	Percentage of completions	Rank
Ohio.....	52,728	1	80.06	5
Minnesota.....	42,418	2	79.16	6
Indiana.....	39,315	3	84.39	2
Wisconsin.....	30,820	4	74.08	9
Michigan.....	27,373	5	82.11	4
Illinois.....	24,592	6	84.95	1
Kentucky.....	23,649	7	77.55	7
Iowa.....	23,126	8	84.02	3
Kansas.....	18,996	9	72.65	10
Nebraska.....	14,311	10	74.26	8
Missouri.....	11,490	11	70.22	12
S. Dakota.....	7,383	12	58.05	13
N. Dakota.....	5,170	13	72.34	11
Average.....	24,721	----	78.87	----

The proportionate increase in enrollments by years has been very irregular. At the beginning of 1928, a goal was set to increase the regional enrollment by 40 percent in 3 years. The following table shows that the actual increase for the 3 years was 42.02 percent - an achievement for which the region feels gratified. A new goal of 20 percent increase in 2 years was set in 1931; 11.7 percent was attained in 1931, and 0.58 percent, in 1932.

Table 7.-Percentage of Increase in Regional Enrollment by Years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage of increase over previous year</u>
1924.....	29.5
1925.....	10.3
1926.....	4.0
1927.....	3.1
1928.....	13.7
1929.....	19.12
1930.....	9.20
1931.....	11.73
1932.....	.58
1933.....	1.52
1934.....	1.26

, Reports of all agents indicate that 256,441 of the club members enrolled were in school, and 27,311 were out of school. The remaining 37,619 were not accounted for.

#### IV.-SUPERVISORY METHODS EMPLOYED

As in preceding years, the standard 4-H club was the type of group organization used in the Central States during 1934. Kentucky, for several years, has held to the community type of group organization. For the fourth year, Kansas organized community clubs. Michigan, Illinois, and one or two other States experimented with community clubs in a few counties. At this time it is anticipated that the standard 4-H club group type of organization will continue to predominate in this region.

Conspicuous among the various means employed to adjust supervision of the 4-H club program were those utilized by the State club staff. In certain States changes were made in territorial assignments, thus enabling each staff member to supervise more effectively the club program in any given section of the State.

North Dakota: "When the drought continued, the club office, in cooperation with several members of the resident college staff, hastened the preparation of a mimeographed circular of suggested demonstrations for meetings. The original idea was to prepare such a circular for older clubs, but the plans were changed and it was sent to each agricultural club."

Kansas: "One of the major pieces of work undertaken by the State 4-H club department supervisors during the past year has been the organization and development of county 4-H club councils."

Ohio: "More and more the extension agents and advisers are feeling the need for some kind of council or committee to develop and improve the 4-H program in counties. In 1934 there were 50 county 4-H councils functioning. This was an increase of 9 over 1933."

Indiana: "The third State training conference for junior 4-H club leaders in Indiana was conducted at the State Boy Scout Camp near Indianapolis from June 4 to 8, 1934. The registration totaled 296, of which number 180 were girls and 116 were boys. These young leaders ranged in age from 16 to 20 years, the larger percentage of them being from 17 to 19 years of age. They came from 63 counties. Their expenses were paid by Kiwanis clubs and other organizations located in their respective counties."

Illinois: "An additional aid to the farm advisers furnished during 1934 was a handbook which contained suggestions for all the main county events usually carried on in connection with the 4-H club program. This handbook was quite complete and contained about 85 pages."

##### a. County plans of work

In previous years such satisfactory results were produced because of

the attention which State club leaders gave to the preparation of county plans of work, that equal emphasis again was given to this matter during 1934.

One indication of the value of this procedure was the greater interest taken by local leaders in the club program for the entire county. This was to be expected, since the leaders themselves had a part in making the county plans of work.

b. County conferences for local club leaders

Reports clearly indicate that the States considered the county conference a most workable means to better prepare local leaders for the responsibility which they voluntarily assumed as leaders of 4-H clubs.

The desirability of county conferences was shown by the fact that there were reported 37,332 leaders directing the affairs of 21,602 organized clubs in which were enrolled 321,371 boys and girls. These data indicated a greater utilization of the assistant leader. These 37,332 leaders consisted of 9,202 men, 17,661 women, 4,160 older club boys and 6,309 older club girls.

A total of 5,598 training meetings for club leaders was reported with an attendance of 107,876.

Minnesota: "Such program-planning meetings are very valuable for two reasons: First, they unify the extension program in the county and bring the boys' and girls' 4-H club program definitely into the regular extension program of the county; and secondly, they tend to keep the club organization going during the so-called dead months of the year. In the past many clubs have been in the habit of discontinuing their meetings during the winter months, necessitating considerable work in the spring in getting the clubs reorganized.

"Under the plan above mentioned, the leaders are urged to emphasize their club organization and their club meetings during the winter months. This puts our 4-H club work on an all year round or permanent basis."

Ohio: "A study was made of the length of service of volunteer club leaders or advisers. It was found that of the total number of advisers, 1,578, or 32.1 percent, were former 4-H club members.

"In 1934 the average tenure of advisers in the 74 counties which carried the club program in 1934 was 2.53 years. This is a slightly longer tenure than in 1933 which, taken with the longer tenure in 1933 as compared with 1932, indicates a desirable trend.

"The following table shows the percentage of advisers serving in 1933 and 1934 for from 1 to 12 years or over for the 74 counties.

Percentage of Club Leaders Serving and Tenure in Years

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 or over
1933	43	22	13	8	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
1934	44	21.5	13	7.5	4	2.5	2	1.5	1	.6	.6	1

"In line with the practice started in 1930, 26 advisers who had completed 10 years of service as advisers of 4-H clubs were honored at the annual banquet of the Ohio 4-H Club Congress. A total of 153 men and women have been so honored."

V. 4-H CLUB PROJECTS

There was practically no change in the list of 4-H club projects carried on in 1934 by the States in the central region. Both boys and girls were enrolled in every project reported. The total project enrollment was 394,157.

In the order named, the seven projects which attracted the largest number of boys were: (1) Swine; (2) dairy cattle, (3) home gardens, (4) poultry, (5) potato, (6) beef cattle, and (7) corn. The seven projects in which the girls enrolled in the largest numbers were: (1) Clothing, (2) food preparation, (3) food preservation, (4) home furnishings, (5) poultry, (6) home gardens, and (7) dairy cattle.

In the order named, the projects in which the greatest growth was recorded over 1933 were: (1), Clothing, (2) food preparation, (3) sheep, and (4) home gardens.

The enrollments by projects are shown in table 8.



Table 8.-Enrollments by Projects

Project	Enrollments		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Corn.....	11,397	203	11,600
Potatoes.....	12,013	924	12,937
Home gardens.....	16,171	6,326	22,497
Forestry.....	2,715	232	2,947
Dairy cattle.....	20,039	3,044	23,083
Beef cattle.....	11,424	1,867	13,291
Swine.....	20,527	1,568	22,095
Sheep.....	9,780	1,779	11,559
Poultry.....	14,884	7,602	22,486
Clothing.....	240	109,770	110,010
Food preparation.....	2,010	42,764	44,774
Food preservation.....	279	16,524	16,803
Home furnishing.....	164	10,750	10,914
Handicraft.....	7,071	527	7,598
Beautification of home grounds.....	1,646	3,201	4,847

Table 9 shows the relative rank of the projects based on enrollment for the years 1930 and 1934 and a comparison with 1924.

Table 9.-Relative Rank of Projects Based on Enrollment

Project	1934 enrollment	Percentage of total 1934 enrollment	Rank		
			1934	1930	1924
Clothing.....	110,010	27.91	1	1	1
Food preparation.....	44,774	11.36	2	2	7
Dairy cattle.....	23,083	5.86	3	3	6
Home gardens.....	22,497	5.71	4	7	4
Poultry.....	22,486	5.70	5	5	2
Swine.....	22,095	5.60	6	4	3
Food preservation.....	16,803	4.26	7	6	5
Beef cattle.....	13,291	3.37	8	8	10
Potato.....	12,937	3.28	9	10	8
Corn.....	11,600	2.94	10	9	9
Sheep.....	11,559	2.93	11	11	11
House furnishings.....	10,914	2.77	12	13	12
Handicraft.....	7,598	1.93	13	12	-
Beautification of home grounds.....	4,847	1.23	14	14	13
Forestry.....	2,947	0.75	15	15	-



A study of enrollment by projects over the past 20-year period reveals the interesting fact that those projects which ranked proportionately high in the earlier years have continued to maintain approximately their relative standing. The clothing project has ranked first during each year of the period.

Worthy of note, however, are the so-called "emergency projects", by means of which the club program was adapted to meet the need of the rural 4-H club folks during the trying years of 1933 and 1934.

Missouri: "A new Korean lespedeza project was added to the club plans, partially as a means of utilizing the contracted acres under the A.A.A. program."

Michigan: "Over 5,000 handicraft club members constructed farm and home equipment."

North Dakota: "This past fall, a project was outlined wherein certain work can be done as 4-H club work and which will require little, if any, financing and is not dependent upon rainfall. Our thought was that livestock or crops clubs, where projects had to be abandoned, could see some hope of continuing some work. We also felt that agents could use this in stimulating clubs for 1935 where other projects were impossible. There is still considerable work to be done on literature for this project, which we have labeled 'Farm and Farm Home Improvement Project'."

Wisconsin: "Each year 50 boys are selected to plant walnut seeds and seedlings in pastures, ravines, and along driveways. The basis of selection is upon interest shown in this type of work and the circumstance surrounding farm ownership. Each boy is provided with 100 selected walnuts that have been winter cured, and 10 walnut seedlings 2 years old. Instructions for planting, care, protection, and reporting results are provided each member."

Kentucky: "The plan of the baby-beef project has been to put it on a firm economical basis, and take it out of speculation. By that is meant to use home-grown calves, instead of going out and buying them from a breeder or on the market. This plan has worked out very successfully and very few counties purchased calves. On this basis the project has carried itself with its own momentum during this time of emergency.

South Dakota: "Unusual interest was shown in farm accounting. The books were checked in midseason and the majority were still carrying the record satisfactorily.

"Special demonstrations of economic importance and of general interest were given at rural schools and meetings. Seed-corn testing was demonstrated in 351 rural schools with 9,573 people in attendance bringing corn samples from 2,265 farms intending to plant 135,900 acres. Toward the close of the year a series of ropemaking demonstrations was begun which will continue into 1935.

"A clothing pattern service was maintained for the benefit of

local 4-H clubs throughout the State. Sixty-six different patterns were used and 503 copies of these patterns were made with 704 requests for them. In many cases every member of a club copied the pattern, so it is reasonably certain that there were more than 3,000 copies made and used by members."

Illinois: "Considerable interest has been shown in horses in recent years, and in 1932 the colt project which had been dropped for several years was revived as a State project. Since that time the enrollment has increased rapidly, and in 1934 the gain was 130 members."

Nebraska: "Three counties in the State have been cooperating with the extension specialist in working on junior bull-ring associations. It was found that the 4-H club boys owning 4-H club heifers were handicapped in breeding good stock because there were no purebred bulls available. In order to correct this condition the boys in these counties organized junior bull-ring associations."

In Kentucky three district 4-H club tobacco sales were held where club members raising that crop sold their products at auction.

At the Kansas State College, the University of Kentucky, and the University of Illinois, groups of former 4-H girls lived in and managed cooperative houses. Their garden and canned products brought from home provided a part of their food supply. Thus, through personal experience, lessons in household management were learned.

## VI. PUBLIC PRESENTATION OF 4-H CLUB WORK

### a. Demonstration teams

Commensurate with the increase in the volume of club work was the growth in the number of demonstration teams trained and used. A total of 13,741 demonstration teams was reported as compared with 12,454 in 1933. There was an increase of 1,287 teams over the number reported for the previous year. Team or individual demonstrations representing every project were reported.

### b. Judging teams

Judging teams in practically all agricultural and home-economics projects were reported in 1934. A total of 7,353 judging teams were trained and used as another means of presenting 4-H club work to the public and of teaching subject matter to club members. They also were an aid in establishing standards. This total represents an increase over 1933 of 380 judging teams trained. When the figures of 4,526 for 1930 and 2,665 for 1928 are considered, it is clearly evident that extension agents gave proportionate attention to the value of judging teams in their programs.

A much larger number of club members received training in judging than those represented on the teams, since the team members usually were selected by means of elimination contests.

c. Exhibits at fairs

Facilities at community, county, State, interstate, and national fairs and expositions were utilized by club members as another means of informing the public regarding 4-H clubs. Such activities as exhibits, demonstrations, parades, judging contests, and club camps were carried on at these fairs.

Conservative estimates placed the number of community or county fairs in which 4-H club members participated at 1,300.

Club members participated in every State fair in the Central States. Certain of the Central States were represented by exhibits at the Dairy Cattle Congress and the International Livestock Show.

VII. 4-H CLUB ACTIVITIES

a. Annual 4-H club weeks

In each of the Central States "Annual 4-H Club Week" has become an established feature. This means of acquainting more rural young people with their State agricultural college, as well as of recognizing club achievement, is sound.

Increased attendance at club week was reported by each State. Minnesota and Michigan again found it necessary to hold district club weeks to accommodate those club members desiring to attend. In Iowa, the boys came to the college at one time and the girls at another.

b. 4-H club camps

A comparison of reported figures on club camps over the past 5 years revealed the fact that the camping idea is maintaining itself as a means of providing wholesome recreation for 4-H boys and girls.

Number of 4-H Club Camps in Central States and Members in Attendance

Year	No. of camps	Member attendance	Total attendance
1934	522	33,359	46,872
1933	486	31,361	48,567
1932	743	39,229	61,131
1931	649	39,465	61,910
1930	785	41,048	64,644

Each of the Central States was represented by its quota of delegates at the 1934 National 4-H Club Camp held in Washington, D. C.



c. Tours

4-H club tours again provided an excellent means of maintaining interest in club activities. Tours, whether community or county-wide, served as a means of comparing project results and also of better acquainting other folks with 4-H club accomplishments.

A total of 2,205 4-H club tours in both agricultural and homemaking projects was reported.

d. 4-H club music

It was very evident that club members and leaders gave more attention to good music in the 4-H clubs than they have given heretofore.

Certain of the Central States have adopted the National 4-H Club Songbook as the official State club songbook. In those States which issued their own songbooks, the quality of the music included was much improved.

The development of a 4-H club band, orchestra, chorus, or quartette was reported by an increased number of county extension agents. Wisconsin alone reported 4-H club bands numbering 14; 4-H orchestras, 36; and 4-H chorus groups, 227. A State 4-H chorus of 300 voices, accompanied by a 75-piece 4-H club orchestra presented concerts at the State fair.

The Clinton County, Ohio, 4-H Band was the official band at "Ohio Day" at the 1934 Century of Progress in Chicago.

Hamilton County, Iowa, and Sedgwick County, Kans., sent their 4-H club bands to the National Club Congress in Chicago.

Over 400 club members sang as a State chorus in a "twilight sing" during the 1934 Annual Club Week in Kansas.

Iowa made plans to center their 4-H musical activities on the study and presentation of the opera The Bohemian Girl, by Balfe.

That good music has a recognized place in 4-H club work has become an established fact; all indications seemed to point to an attempt to better the quality of music used in all 4-H clubs.

A new song, released by C. A. Rood of the Michigan club staff, was entitled "A Song of the Open Country."

e. Radio programs

Of the 13 Central States, 9 have radio stations connected with the agricultural college from which 4-H club radio programs were broadcast. In each of the 13 States, club radio programs were broadcast from stations within the State not connected with the college. The Collegiate 4-H Club at Kansas State College was in charge of the music and educational features

of the weekly 4-H broadcasts from the college station. "Afield with Ranger Mac" was the title of a series of 32 broadcasts on 4-H forestry given by Wakelin McNeel of the Wisconsin club staff.

Each of the Central States participated in the National 4-H Radio Achievement Day program which was broadcasted in November 1934 in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the National Broadcasting Co.

Twenty-two of the N.B.C. stations located in the Central States broadcasted the National 4-H Club Radio Programs on the first Saturday of each month. For the fifth consecutive year a music-appreciation period prepared by the author of this circular was a part of each of these monthly radio programs. Certain of the States arranged to have their radio musical program broadcasted over a station within the State, and based their musical activities for the year on these broadcasts. As in previous years the United States Marine Band played on the national 4-H radio broadcasts.

During the year six Central States - Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Nebraska - were represented by 4-H club members or leaders on the national 4-H radio programs. A boy from Indiana, winner of the Moses Trophy for 1934, spoke on the December program.

#### f. Growth or health activities

Without a doubt more attention was given by all the States to the development of health activities in 1934 than during the previous year. These activities were designed to reach the great mass of club members rather than to direct specific attention to the few who were interested in health contests. A physical examination was given to a larger number of rural boys and girls as one result of these activities.

Health contests of a county, State, and national character played their part in directing public attention to this phase of the 4-H club program. County and State medical associations in the main provided the examining physicians for these contests. An Iowa girl and South Dakota boy scored highest in the national 4-H health contest at the 1934 Club Congress in Chicago.

As in previous years, representatives of the National Recreation Association conducted recreational institutes in certain of the Central States. In many ways the recreational and health activities have a definite relationship.

#### g. Community activities

4-H club members were encouraged to think not of themselves alone but also of their neighbors. A wide variety of activities was reported in which both club folks and their friends participated.

Kansas instituted a traveling-library service which proved popular.



Additional trees were added during 4-H club week to the "4-H Knoll" on the campus of the University of Wisconsin. Missouri, South Dakota, Iowa, North Dakota, and Minnesota were among the States which established a program pertaining to conservation of wildlife. In celebration of their twenty-fifth anniversary year, the club members in North Dakota presented a stained-glass window depicting the shepherd's scene from As You Like It to the Little Country Theater at the State college.

The presentation of suitable 1-act plays by 4-H club members provided another activity in which both members and their neighbors profited. Dramatic groups from 35 Minnesota counties traveled at their own expense to present their plays at the State fair.

#### h. Achievement days

The achievement day, as a means of bringing to a somewhat formal ending the work of the season, was utilized to an even greater extent than formerly. A total of 5,475 achievement days was reported, with a total attendance of 751,232.

### VIII. FORMER 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ATTENDING COLLEGE

During the year the writer again made a study of the number of former 4-H club members attending agricultural colleges. No attempt was made to obtain information on courses other than those in agriculture and home economics.

In 1934-35 a total of 2,916 former 4-H club members, enrolled as students in agriculture and in home economics, was reported by 13 States. Indiana reported that 46.82 percent of the entire student enrollment in these courses were former 4-H club members. Nebraska ranked second with 44.84 percent, and Illinois third with 36.24 percent.

Following is a brief tabulation of the results of this study, made during the years indicated.

Table 10.-Former 4-H Club Members Enrolled in Agriculture and Home Economics at Agricultural Colleges in Central States

Year	Number of Central States reporting	Total number former 4-H club members enrolled in agriculture and home economics	Percentage of former 4-H club members to total student enrollment in agriculture and home economics
1927-28	12	751	18.5
1929-30	12	1,758	36.3
1930-31	12	2,263	24.7
1931-32	10	1,863	27.2
1932-33	13	2,178	28.54
1933-34	13	2,335	31.36
1934-35	13	2,916	31.70

IX. STATE CLUB LEADERS, 1912-34

In this anniversary report it is appropriate to list in table 11, the names of the State club leaders who have been largely responsible for the 4-H club accomplishments over the last 20-year period.

Table 11.-State Club Leaders in Central States, 1912-34

<u>State</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Years</u>
Illinois.....	J. H. Green.....	1915-19.
	J. H. Baldwin.....	1919-22.
	H. F. Wolter.....	1923.
	E. I. Pilchard.....	1924 to date.
Indiana.....	Z. M. Smith.....	1912 to date.
Iowa.....	E. C. Bishop.....	1912-17.
	P. C. Taff.....	1917 to date.
Kansas.....	O. E. Hall.....	1915-20.
	A. W. Morrish.....	1920-25.
	M. H. Coe.....	1925 to date.
Kentucky.....	Otis Kercher.....	1917-19.
	C. W. Buckler.....	1920-24.
	J. W. Whitehouse.....	1924 to date.
Michigan.....	E. C. Lindemann.....	1914-18.
	R. A. Turner.....	1918-24.
	A. G. Kettunen.....	1925 to date.
Minnesota.....	T. A. Erickson.....	1912 to date.
Missouri.....	R. H. Emberson.....	1914-23.
	T. T. Martin.....	1923 to date.
Nebraska.....	Hulda Peterson.....	1913.
	L. T. Skinner.....	1914-15.
	C. W. Watson.....	1916-19.
	L. I. Frisbie.....	1919 to date.
North Dakota.....	D. W. Galehouse.....	1916-17.
	Louise Fitzgerald.....	1917-20.
	H. E. Rilling.....	1920 to date.
Ohio.....	W. H. Palmer.....	1916 to date.
South Dakota.....	W. M. Mair.....	1913-18.
	Paul Scarbro.....	1919-26.
	H. M. Jones.....	1926 to date.
Wisconsin.....	T. L. Bewick.....	1914 to date.

# X. STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following tables and graphs relative to 4-H clubs in the Central States cover the 20-year period 1914-34, the 12-year period 1923-34, and the year 1934 alone.

Table 12.-Regional Totals of Enrollment and Completions by Years\*

Year	Enrollment	Completion	Percentage completing in Central States	Percentage completing in United States
1915...	78,497	28,353	- - - - -	- - - - -
1916...	103,874	58,661	- - - - -	- - - - -
1917...	169,198	100,868	- - - - -	- - - - -
1918...	309,772	168,028	- - - - -	- - - - -
1919...	185,523	104,991	- - - - -	- - - - -
1920...	152,895	88,609	- - - - -	- - - - -
1921...	141,827	93,228	- - - - -	- - - - -
1922...	161,478	105,677	- - - - -	- - - - -
1923...	127,898	77,311	60.45	54.33
1924...	165,638	108,814	65.69	55.51
1925...	182,674	126,048	69.00	58.33
1926...	189,977	138,168	72.73	62.83
1927...	195,839	141,377	72.19	64.40
1928...	213,869	160,594	75.09	67.11
1929...	254,764	193,528	75.96	67.12
1930...	278,199	219,664	78.96	67.38
1931...	310,826	249,092	80.14	70.67
1932...	312,617	254,267	81.33	72.46
1933...	317,387	257,457	81.12	72.22
1934...	321,371	253,459	78.87	71.15

\*Note: Prior to 1923 project enrollments were reported. Since that year enrollments on the basis of different boys and girls have been reported.

Table 13.-Increase and Percentage of Increase in Total Enrollment by Years.

Year	Enrollment	Percentage increase	Total increase
1923.....	128,898	- - - - -	- - - - -
1924.....	165,638	28.5	36,740
1925.....	182,674	10.28	17,036
1926.....	189,977	4.00	7,303
1927.....	195,839	3.08	5,862
1928.....	213,869	9.21	18,030
1929.....	254,764	19.12	40,895
1930.....	278,199	9.20	23,435
1931.....	310,826	11.73	32,627
1932.....	312,617	0.58	1,791
1933.....	317,387	1.52	4,770
1934.....	321,371	1.26	3,984

Table 14.-Percentage of Boys and Girls in Total Enrollment

Year	Percentage of boys	Percentage of girls
1923.....	42.9	57.1
1924.....	41.8	58.2
1925.....	38.8	61.2
1926.....	39.7	60.3
1927.....	41.2	58.8
1928.....	39.8	60.2
1929.....	39.3	60.7
1930.....	39.5	60.5
1931.....	40.1	59.9
1932.....	41.48	58.52
1933.....	41.54	58.46
1934.....	40.73	59.27

Table 15.-Number and Percentage of All Members Enrolled  
According to Age, 1934

Age	Total enrollment reported	Percentage of total enrollment reported
10.....	32,754	10.74
11.....	36,411	11.94
12.....	45,107	14.79
13.....	44,646	14.64
14.....	40,771	13.37
15.....	34,259	11.24
16.....	27,961	9.17
17.....	19,595	6.43
18.....	12,657	4.15
19.....	7,026	2.31
20.....	3,708	1.22

Table 16.-Number and Percentage of Boys and Girls  
Enrolled According to Age, 1934

Age	Reported number of boys enrolled	Percentage of total enrollment boys	Reported number of girls enrolled	Percentage of total enrollment, girls
10....	11,298	9.15	21,456	11.82
11....	13,056	10.58	23,355	12.87
12....	16,324	13.22	28,783	15.86
13....	16,856	13.65	27,790	15.32
14....	16,424	13.31	24,347	13.42
15....	14,917	12.08	19,342	10.66
16....	13,012	10.54	14,949	8.24
17....	9,486	7.69	10,109	5.57
18....	6,386	5.17	6,271	3.46
19....	3,758	3.05	3,268	1.80
20....	1,925	1.56	1,783	0.98

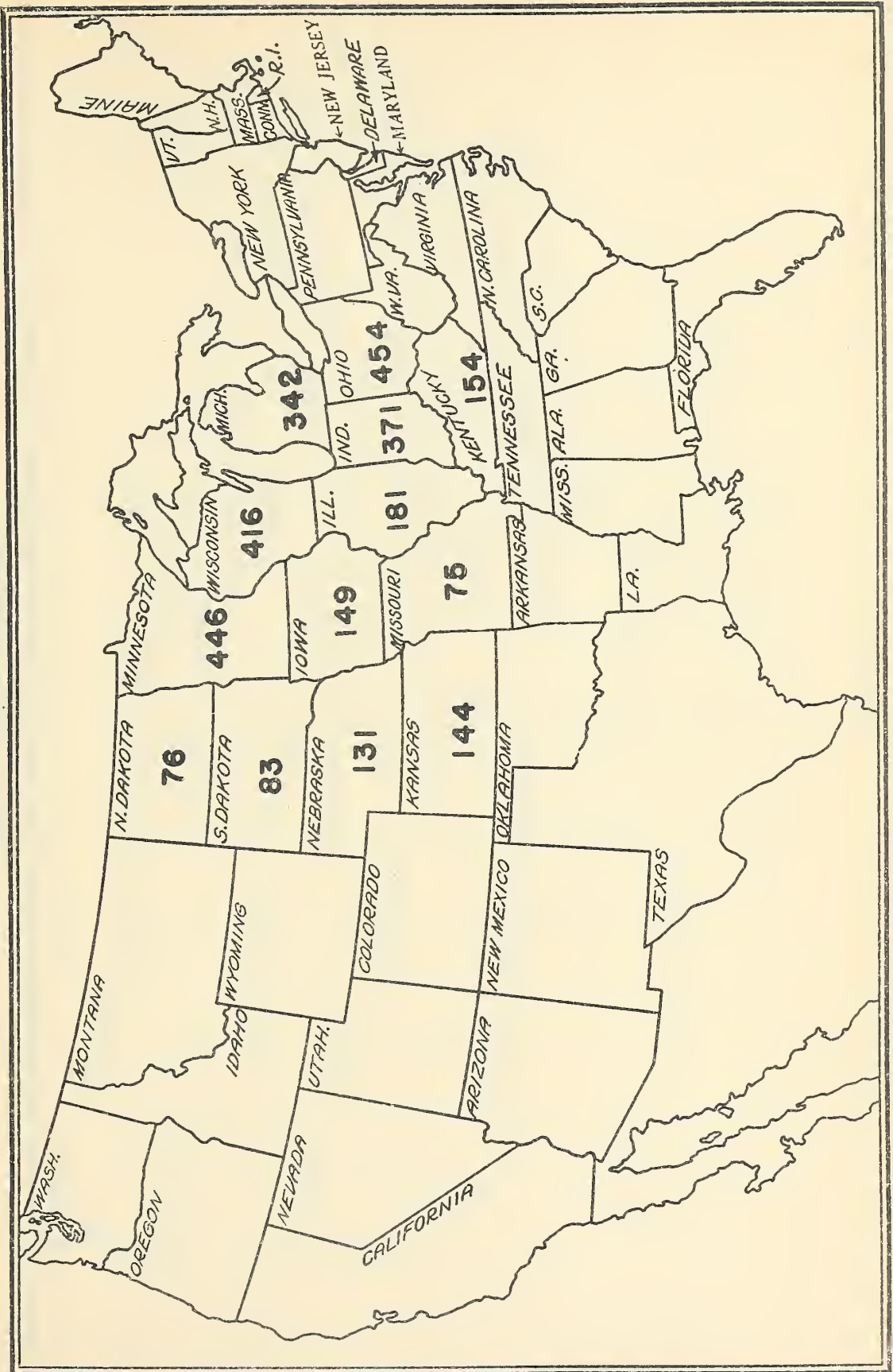
Table 17.-Number and Percentage of All Members  
Enrolled According to Years in Club, 1934

Year	Reported number of boys enrolled	Reported number of girls enrolled	Reported total enrollment	Percentage of reported total enrollment
1st....	51,366	78,625	129,991	42.63
2d.....	27,415	41,748	69,163	22.68
3d.....	13,061	26,498	44,559	14.61
4th....	12,226	16,816	29,042	9.52
5th....	7,052	10,122	17,174	5.63
6th and over..	6,918	8,119	15,037	4.93



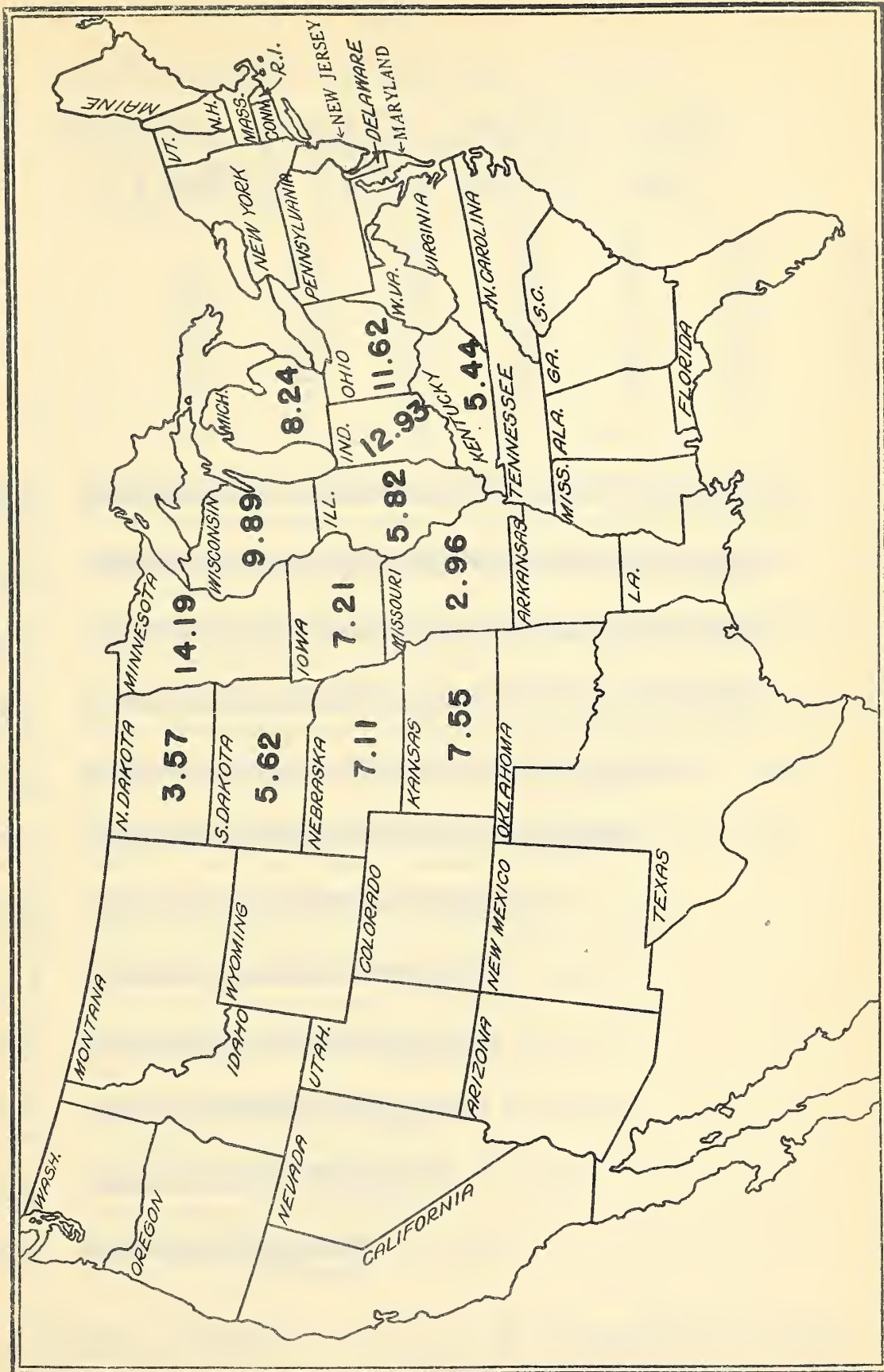


MAP NO. 1 - AVERAGE NUMBER OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ENROLLED  
PER COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT, 1934





MAP NO. 2 - RATIO OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ENROLLED IN 1934 TO  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RURAL (FARM AND NON-FARM) BOYS AND GIRLS 10-20 YEARS OF  
 AGE. (1930 CENSUS)

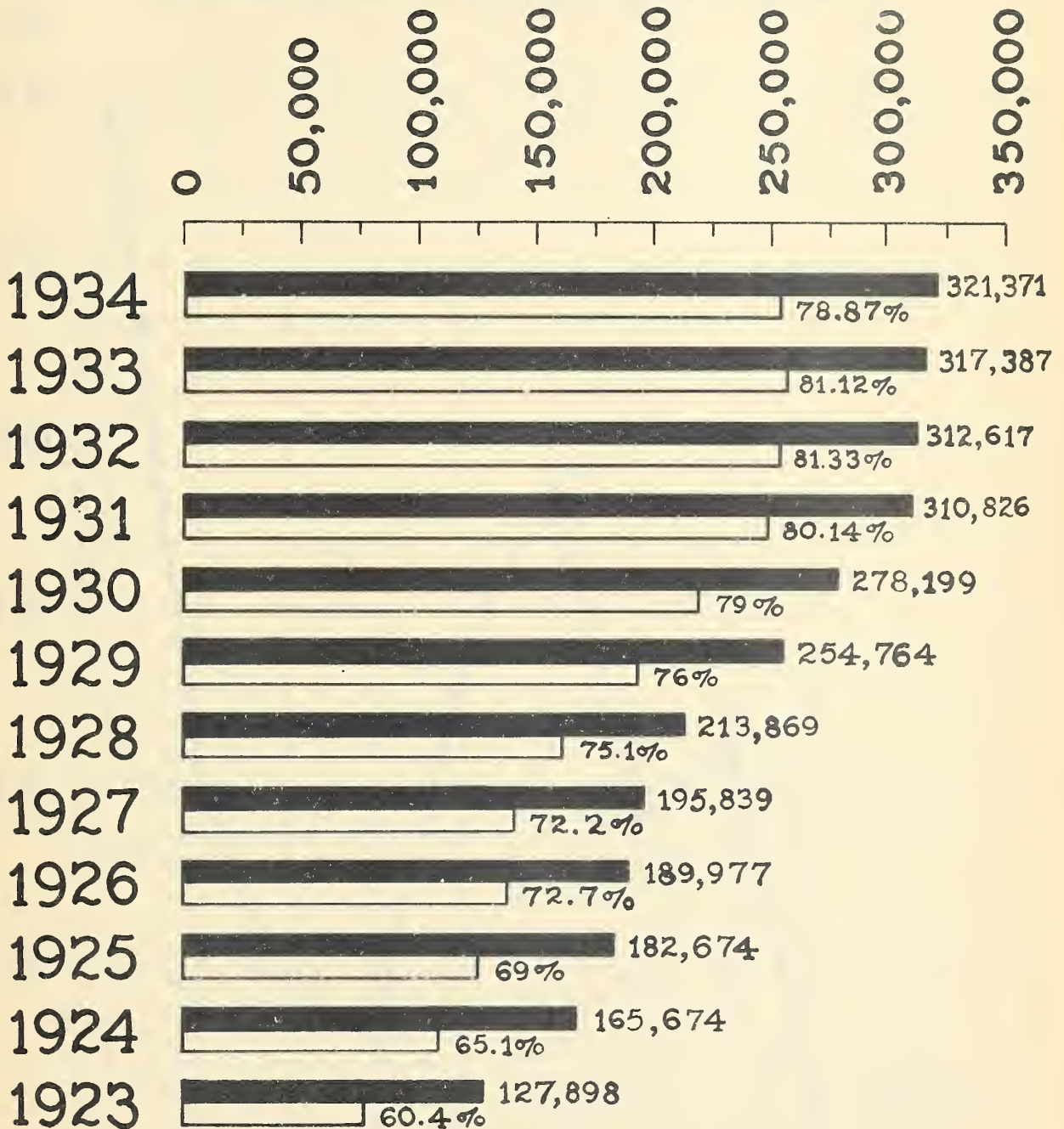






①

# 4-H CLUBS - CENTRAL STATES TOTAL ENROLLMENT AND COMPLETION 1923-34

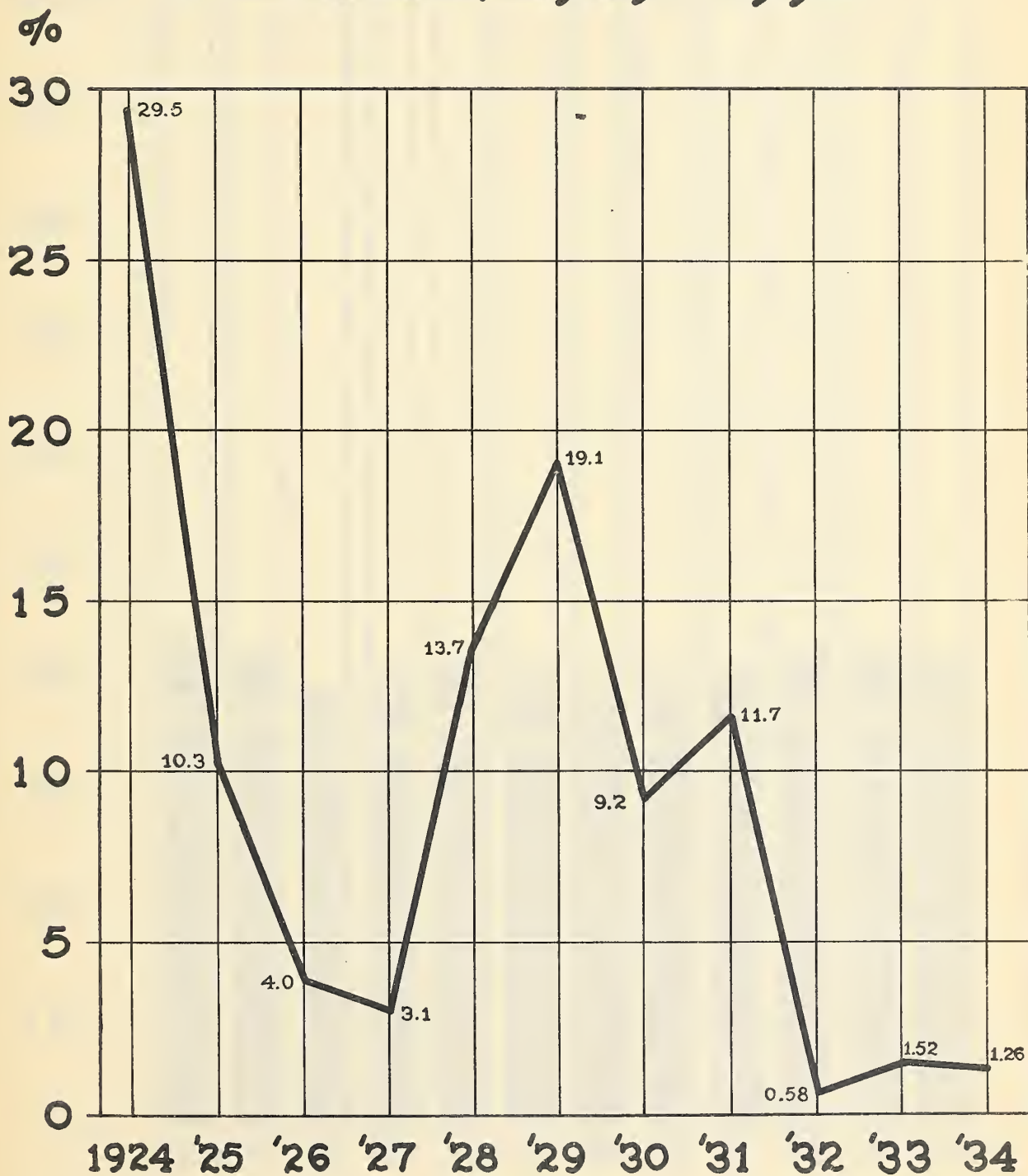


■ ENROLLMENT      □ % COMPLETIONS



②

# 4-H CLUBS - CENTRAL STATES PERCENT INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT BY YEARS, 1923-1934



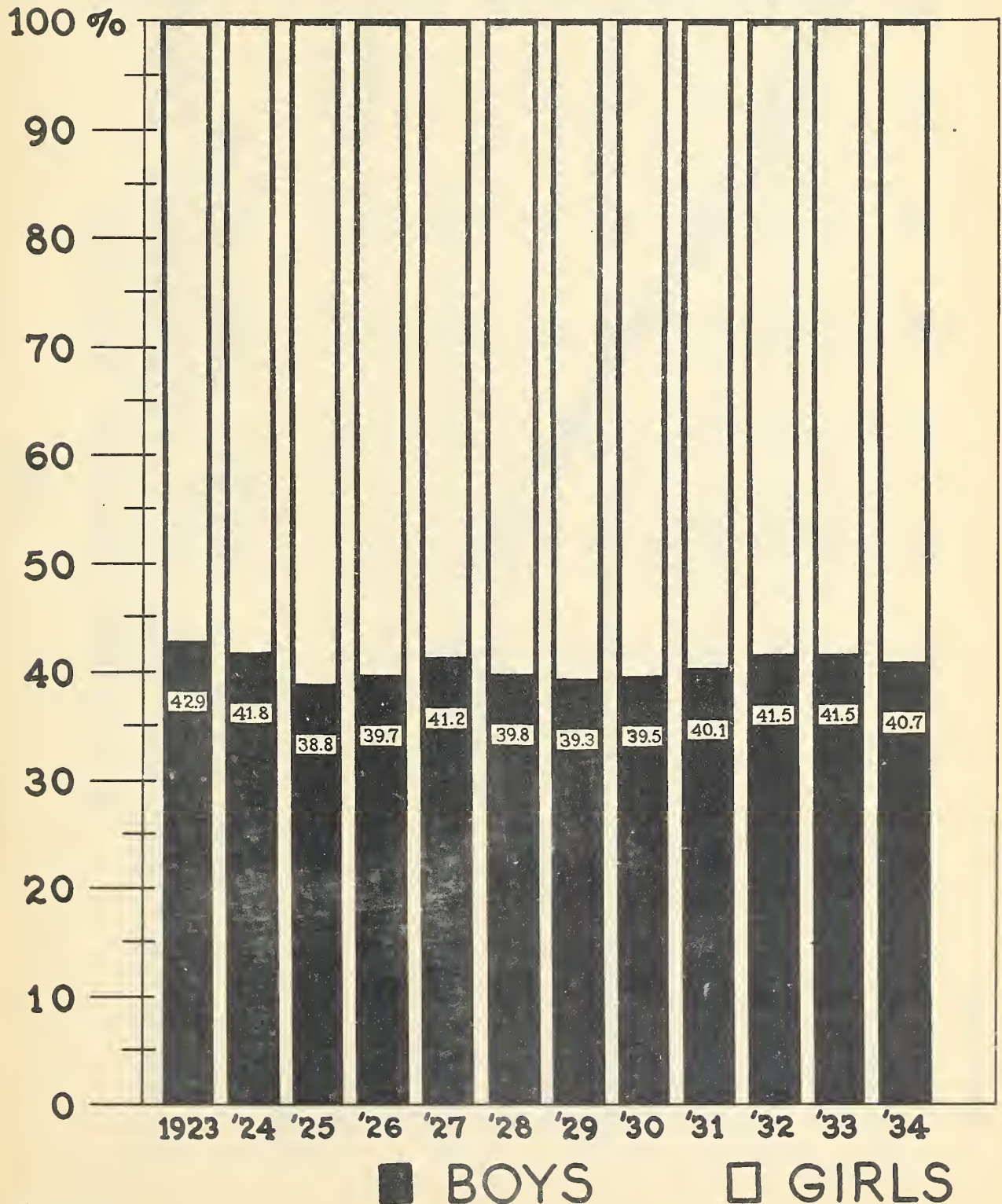




③

## 4-H CLUBS - CENTRAL STATES

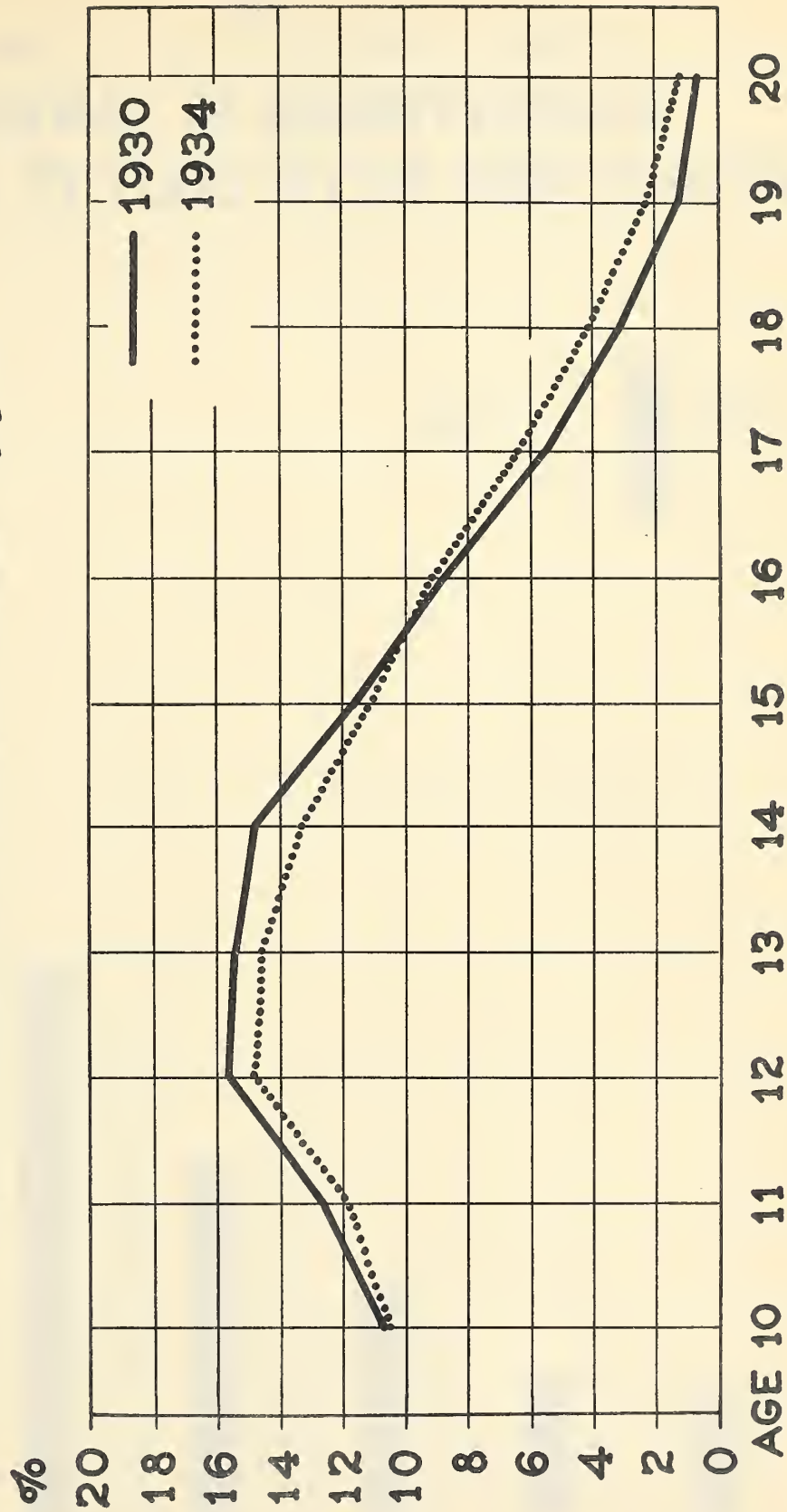
# PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN TOTAL ENROLLMENT 1923-34





# 4-H CLUBS-CENTRAL STATES

## PERCENTAGE OF ALL MEMBERS ENROLLED BY AGE - 1930 AND 1934





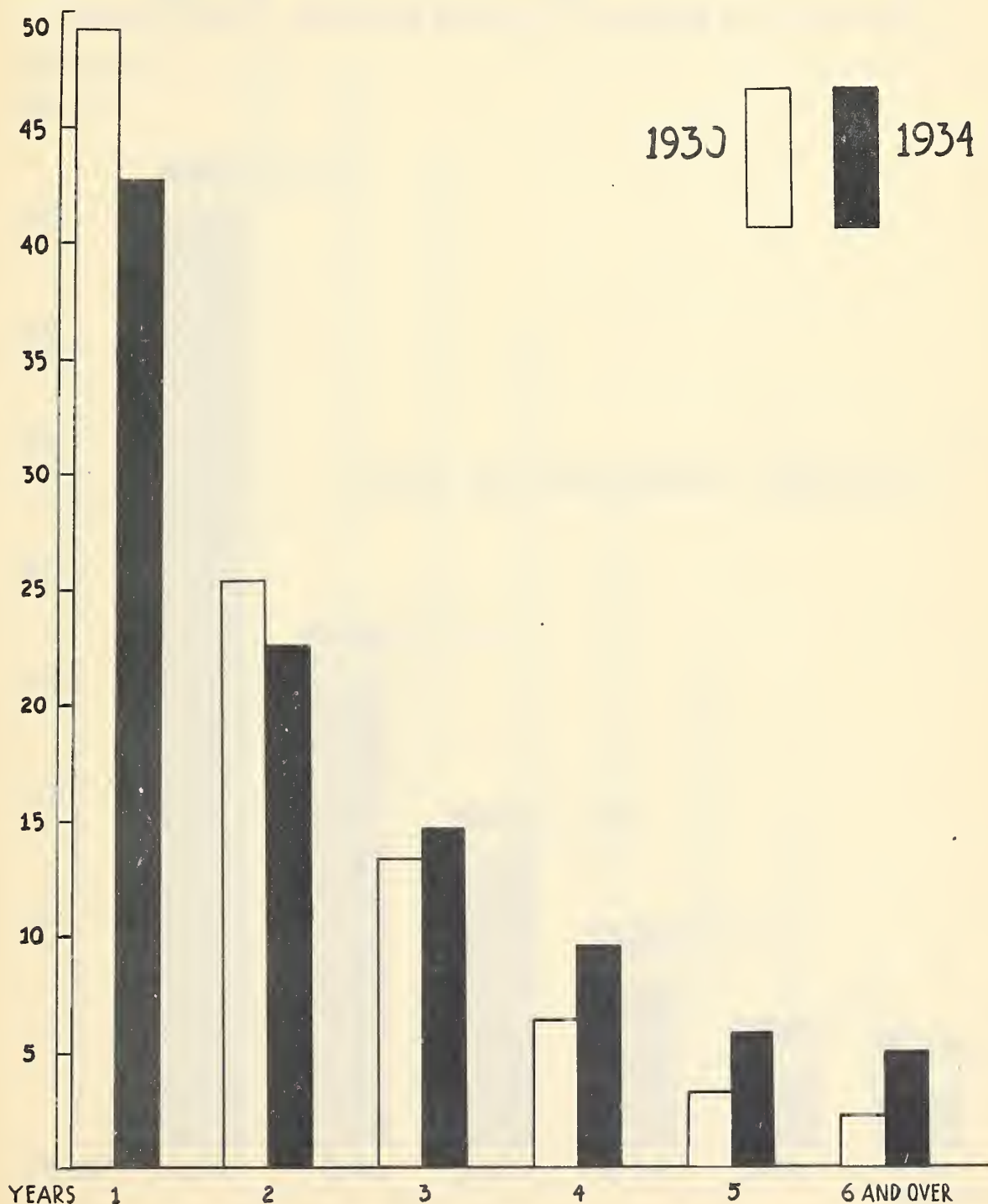


4-H CLUBS

⑤  
— CENTRAL STATES

# PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS ENROLLED ACCORDING TO YEARS IN CLUB WORK 1930-1934

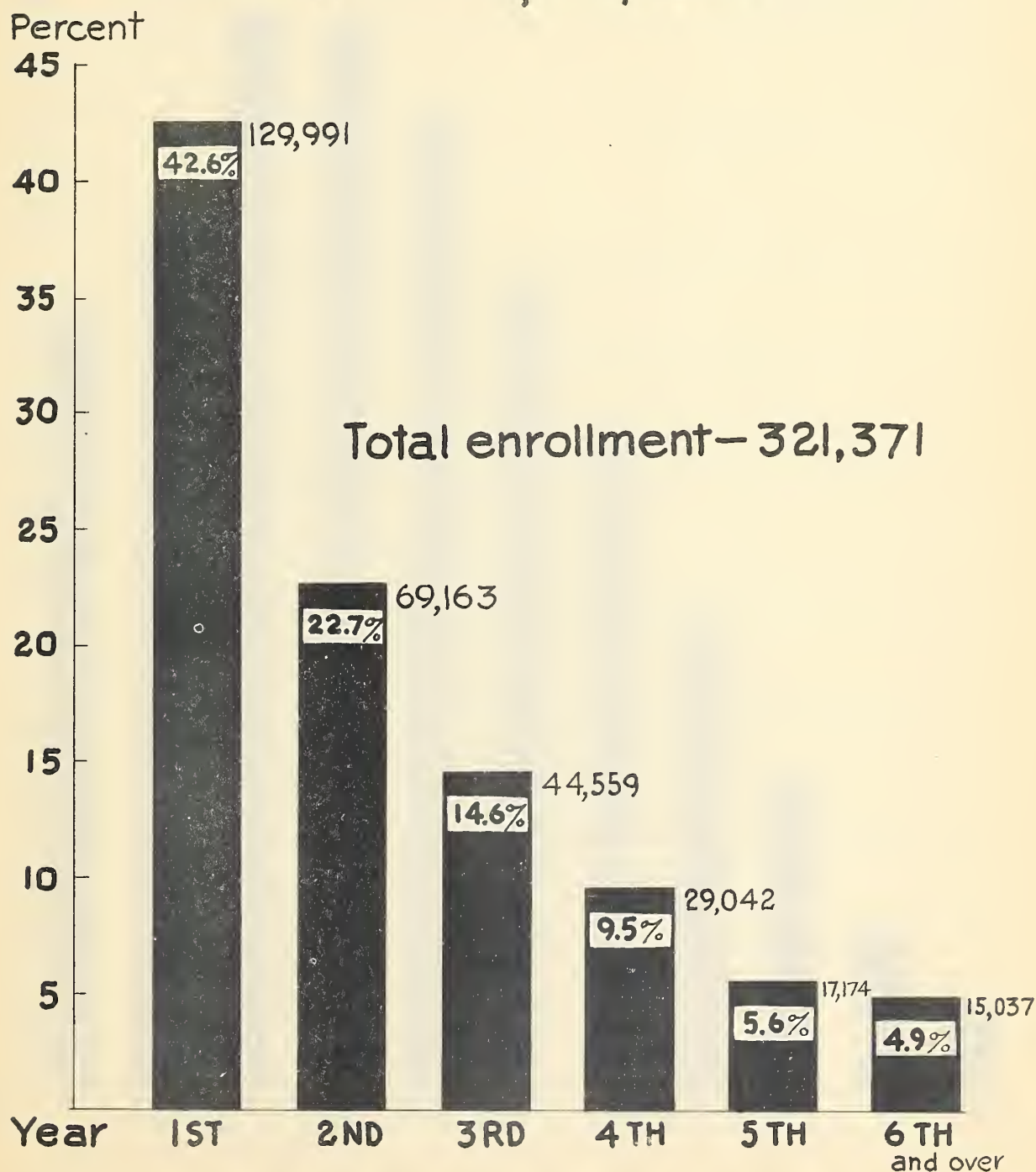
PERCENT





# 4-H CLUBS—CENTRAL STATES 1934

Number and percentage of members  
enrolled according to years in club



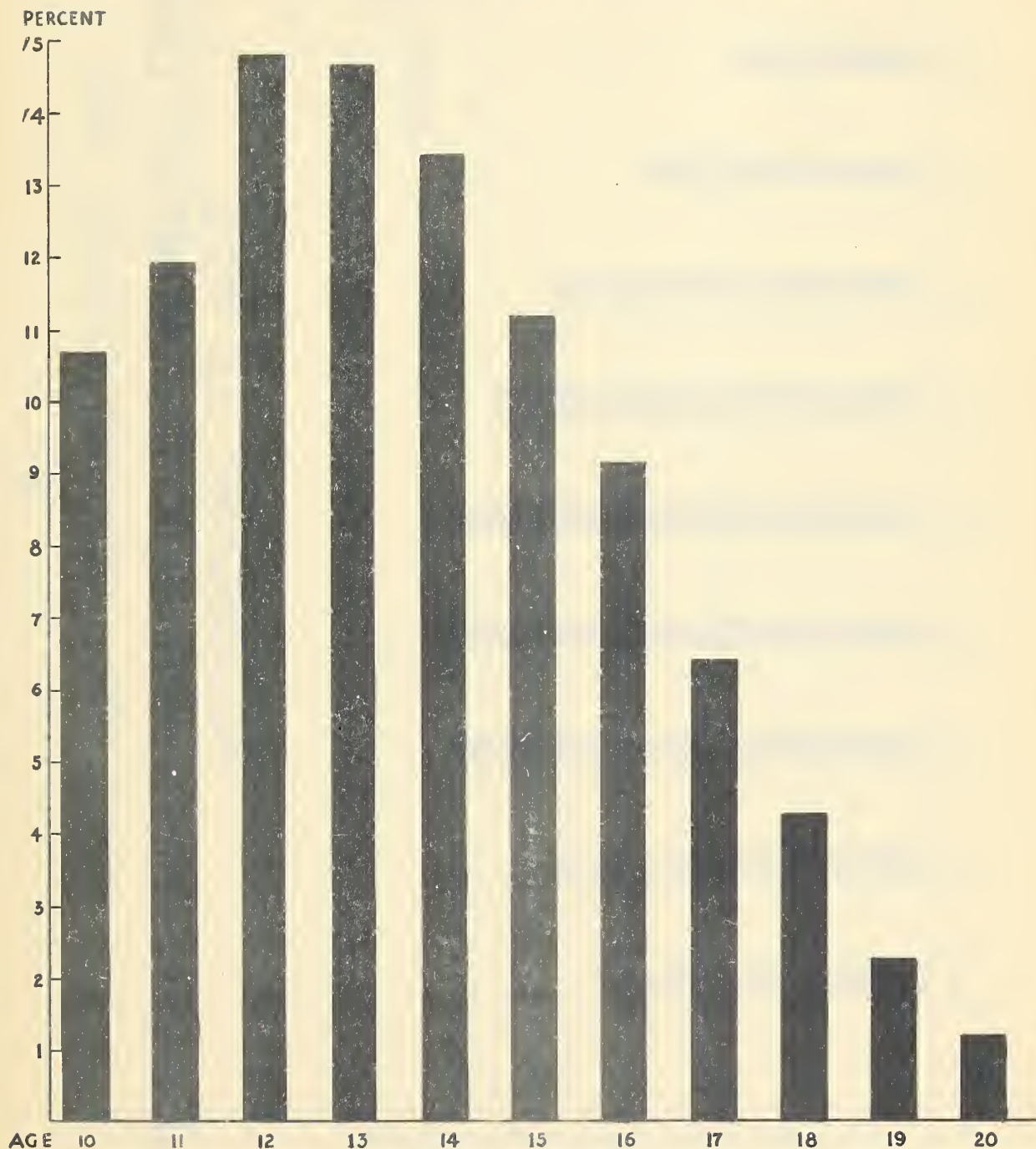




⑦

# 4-H CLUBS — CENTRAL STATES — 1934

## PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS ENROLLED ACCORDING TO AGE

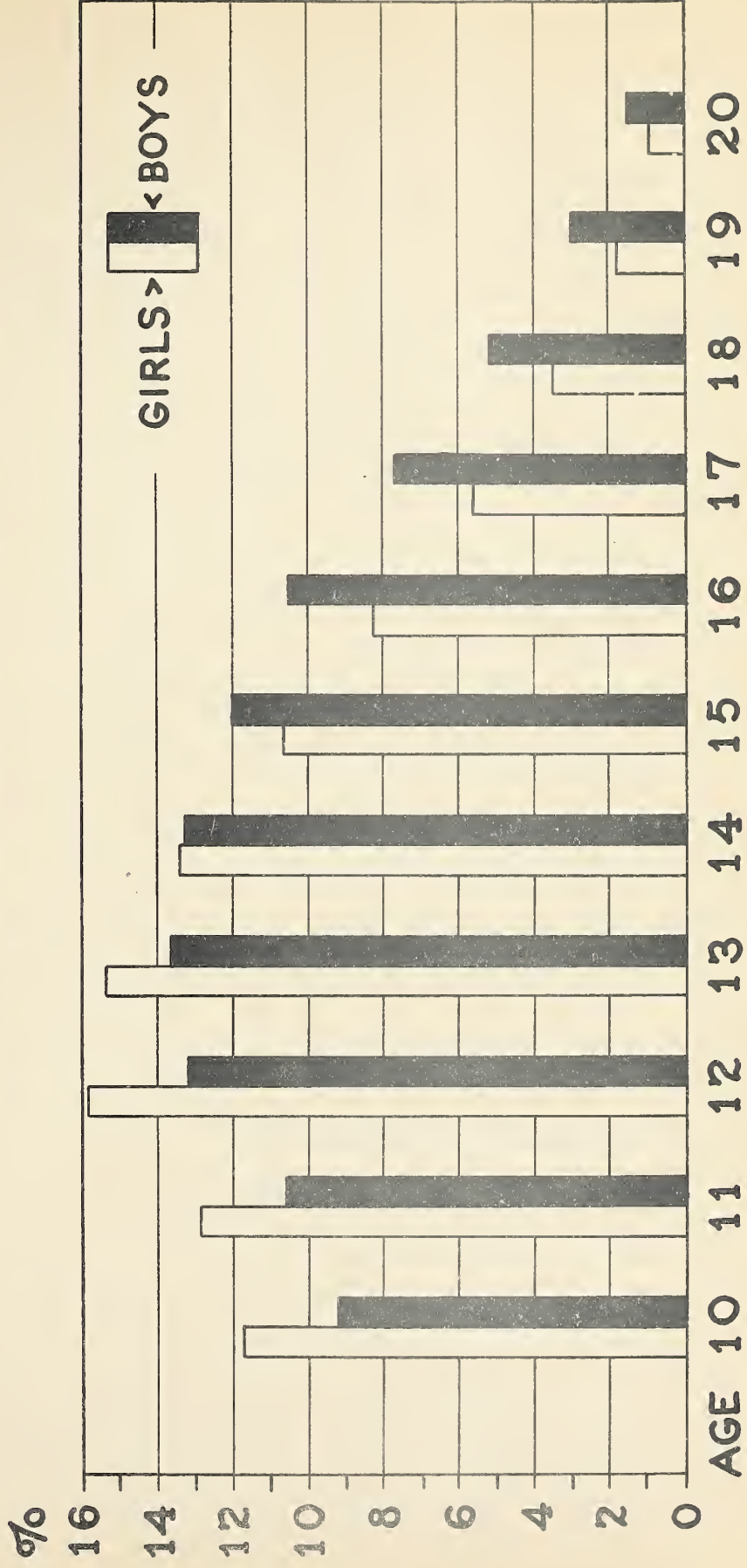




⑧

4-H CLUBS - CENTRAL STATES 1934

# PERCENTAGE AND SEX OF MEMBERS ENROLLED ACCORDING TO AGE



JUNE 1935







# Report of Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs in The Central States, 1934

R. A. Turner



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Extension Service ..... C. W. WARBURTON *Director*  
Division of Cooperative Extension ..... C. B. SMITH *Chief*  
Washington, D.C.